## The Times-Dispatch PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN STREET.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1876.

Washington Bureau: No. 501 Fourteenth Street, Northwest, corner Pennsylvania

Manchester Bureaut Carter's Drug Stor No. 1102 Hull Street. Petersburg Headquarters: W. A. Perkins 44 North Sycamore Street.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

Bold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday in Richmond and Manchester and Petersburg, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month. THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

One Six Three BY MAIL Year, Mos. Mos. Mo. Daily, with Sun ....\$5.00 \$2.50 \$1,25 50c .75 250 .50 250 .25 — 1.50 1.00 .50 Daily, without Sun.. 3.00 Sun. edition only... 2.00 Weekly (Wed.).... 1.00

All unsigned communications will be Hiscarded.

Rejected communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you.

City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department ('Phone before leaving the city.

if you write, please give city ad dress as well as out-of-town address.

### GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

Be Swift.
Be swift, dear heart, in giving,
For time is brief,
And thou may'st soon along life's
highway
Keep step with grief.

Be swift, dear heart, in saying The kindly word;
When cars are scaled thy passionate
pleading
Will not be heard.

Be swift, dear heart, in doing The gracious deed, Lest soon they whom thou holdest dearest Be past the need.

Be swift, dear heart, in giving The rare sweet flower,

Nor wait to heap with blooms the casket
In some sad hour.

Dear heart, be swift in loving—
Time speedeth on;
And all thy chance of blessed service
Will soon be gone.
—E. A. Lente.

## The New Monroe Doctrine.

President Roosevelt is certainly leading a strenuous life. Having announced that he will not be a candidate for renomination, he is determined to crowd into the remaining period of his official existence as President all the activity of which his human nature is capable. In one week he has humaduced the Russian and Japanese commissioners to each other Oyster Bay, preached a sermon-a very good one, by the way-nearby, delivered a lecture on temperance at Scranton, and has given a part of a day to a chautauqua meeting on the Monroe Doctrine and the restraint of corporations.

We are not allowed the space of the nark that we are in full accord with him in his views of the Monros Doctrine and have been for a long time. We pointed out to our readers many months ago that, as to the South American republics, "took the devil we must take his broth" that there were consequences inseparable from our Monroe Doctrine which we could not avoid without stullifying ourselves. The President puts it very plainly when he says that "when we announce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the conse quences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time are altered. And we say amen,

We do not pretend that the Monroe Doctrine as construed to-day is the Monroe Doctrine as it was understood by Monroe, Adams and Lord Canning but this doctrine, which was originally intended to forbid the establishment of narchial system of Continenta Europe as it existed about the year 1824 in any of the revolted colonies of Spain, has been developed into a jealous probi bitlon of any European Interference with Suth American affairs, This doctrine was carried to an extreme by Mr. Cleve land in the dispute between Venezuel and Great Britain (an extreme to which we never gave our assent), but that is entirely removed from the conditions which exist in Venezuela and Santo Domingo to-day, and which make the ques tion a live one. We cannot undertake to forbid the exercise of sovereign power by European nations in their controversies with these West Indian and South American republica unless we will under take to guarantee that these West Indian and South American republics will deal justly. We cannot simply say "you shall not" without substituting some alternative. We must let the European coun-Aries either pursue the regular course of international law, or we must intervene

to avert it. of the West Indian and South American republics by monarchial countries of fluences, through the ready channels of )

Europe, the means must be adapted to Instance. the end in each case. France is no longer, a monarchy, and should it undertake to extend its influ-South America for reasons ence over that if it were Germany we would resent, we will see very plainly that out objection to European interference with the West Indian and South American republics is not so much on account of the system of government as the control of trade. The Monroe Doctrine would immediately enlarge to prevent any European country, regardless of its form of government, from taking possession. will become even more clastic than it has over been. The fact is that the United States wants to be, and will be, the big brother to this hemisphere, barring Eng-Hely possessions.

#### The City Committee's Blunder.

At a meeting of the City Democratic Committee on Friday night, the treasurer stated that the request for funds will which to defray the expenses of candidates in the forthcoming primary had met with few responses. We do not see how the members of the committee could have expected a different result. It has been shown in the grand jury investigation that outrageous frauds were committed in the recent primary by judges selected by the committee, and some time age a distinguished citizen appealed to the committee to allow three representative Democrats to nominate one judge for each precinct. He accompanied this request with the statement that if the committee would accede he would guarantee to raise at least half the money to defray the expenses of the primary. If his request had been granted the money would have been raised without difficulty, but as the request was resented and denied, it is not surprising that citizens generally have failed to come down with the cash, in view of the exposures made by the grand jury, The committee put itself in the anom

lous position of refusing this request on the ground that it was a presumption and a reflection upon the integrity of the body; then turned round and requested the candidates for office to nominate judges. The committee made a concession to the candidates which they indignantly denied to representative voters in this community. Curiously enough, we are now informed that few candidates have responded. The secretary stated that although he had mafied a letter to each one of the candidates, making this offer, he had received replies from only five, and but two of these named their representatives, the others expressing willingness to permit the committee to

name the judges.

Naturally so. The candidates desire to be on good terms with the City Committee, and are not disposed to do any thing, even at the invitation of the committee, which would seem to indicate that they had any lack of confidence in the integrity and fairness of that influential body. The committee rejected the plan of Mr. Meredith and adopted a plan of its own, which has proven to be a flat fallure.

If the committee will now take the back track and adopt the Meredith plan, there will be no difficulty in raising all the money needed to conduct the primary.

The Signs of Life in China.

# The Shanghai dispatch in our issue of

vesterday, indicating the growing alarm among American Interests there represented over the impending or existing Chinese boycott, is evidence that the sitnation is considerably more serious than the dispatches of a few weeks ago would seem to have implied. According to present reports, China is, it appears, very horoughly aroused. She wants a brand new treaty, entirely free of discrimination against Chinese of the better class and providing, further, for the admission of her coolles into Hawali and the Philippines.

The justice and reasonableness China's demands are potent, Nor does there seem any doubt as to her perfeet ability to apply the screws in enforcement of these demands. It seems evident, in short, that if we are maintain our former amicable relations President to take up both subjects, and and valuable trade connections with her, with an impartiality of consideration and a courtesy hitherto noteworthy only through their absence. There is excellent ground for believing

that the retaliatory and protective spirit somewhat suddenly exhibited by China in Japan has offered to Russia. Japan put goods, is but part of a general awakening all through the Celestial Empire. The celerity and completeness of Japan's rise to a place among the world powers could hardly have falled to impress a moral upon her neighbor; and China would seem to be thoroughly impressed. In the approaching, reorganization of that country, it is no more than natural, as the New York Independent points out, that 'the methods already successfully adopted by Japan will be followed, and that "Japanese influence will predom-In these methods the education inate." abroad of promising young students, often of high birth and especially selected for this purpose, plays an important part, The paper quoted above states that 2,641 students are this year studying in Japan, as against 1,753 last year; and that four missions, headed by prominent government officials, are "to be sent abroad to visit all countries and study foreign methods."

The underlying intent of these growing educational ambitions cannot, of course, be mistaken. China wants to know how other nations are doing things, and to fall into line in the march of progress while there is yet time. As to the bearing which education is likely to have on China's awakening, it is significant to note the part played by educated Christan Chinese in creating the present anti American sentiment, "Among the first to undertake by public speeches," says the Outlook, "to arouse opinion against our government's course were the secre tary to a Chinese marquis and the son of a Chinese," both youths being officers in the Shanghal Y. M. C. A. It seems In intervening to ever the occupation indeed, safe to conclude that as China becomes more affected by foreign in-

education, she will become steadily less tolerant of mistreatment and unjust dis-

orimination in any quarter. With one phase of this developing nalonal spirit this country has immediately to do. The unantmous opinion of the American press appears to be that taking active and positive steps to guaranted the immunity of her exempt immigrant classes, China is doing no more than very properly standing up for he rights, and these rights should be freely necorded her, not because it appears that them, but merely because they are he rights. In the ringing words of Colonel Harvey, "there is incomparable George baseness in our singling China out for a discrimination which we have not cour age enough to enforce against any other country."

Progress of the Negro Race. We have received the initial number of the Negro Criterion, published in the city of Richmond and devoted to negro industries. The editors are Glies B. Jackson and W. S. Blackburn, and it is an nounced that the policy of the paper shall be "to advocate the cause, of the negre and to present a bright and cheerful side to all questions pertaining to the race," and that the paper "at no time will put lish articles that hinder, obstruct or impede the progress of any member of the race, who is endeavoring to lift himself or who shall engage in any enterprise, looking to the development or the race from any point of view." That is a nobic purpose, and we wish for our contemrcer. If the leaders of the negro race would all devote their efforts towards the uplift, morally and materially, of their brethren, they would accomplish far more good than they can accomplish by raising complaints against the white of the South and referring him to the Federal government. There is no warfare in the South upon a negro who conducts himself as a good citizen. Every negro receives from all decent white men in the South, the respect and consideration to which he is fairly entitled, and we ask respectable negroes in Virginia if that is not true.

This leads us to remark that Rev. C. Withrow, colored, paster of the Augusta Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Staunton, is in the city in the interes of a worthy benevolent institution. He desires to interest the people of Richnond and of the entire State in an in stitution for the care and instruction of duty to remove the electoral board. If the deaf, dumb and blind children of his that were done he would administer an race in Virginia. He estimates the numher of such unfortunates at 175, and fit. It is bad enough for a child to be thus affileted; it is fer worse for such a child to grow up in ignorance, With an education they can take care of themselves; without it they must be pensioners or street beggers, alendant evidence of which may be found on the streets of Richmond.

This co'ored preacher comes to Richmond with the highest recommendations o. well known citizens of Staunton, and lis enterprise is heartly approved by ell city officials, by Messrs. A. C. Braxton, Edward Echols and other men of session of a neighboring farm near Staunton, which the owner will give for very small consideration, then raise enough money by private subscription to put up the necessary buildings and furrish them, then ask the State to take and operate it as a public institution. The Times-Dispatch has long urged th need of such an institution in Virginia, and we heartly approve this plan and

#### A Hint to the Mikado.

commend it to the public.

Once upon a time a Virginian of the "old school" was offended at something a fellow-citizen had said of him, and, meeting him in a public place, he walked up to the offender and gave him a genteel "cussing out," The man who had given the offense did not resent the "cussing out" which he received, but turned and walked away. This ought to have satisfied the Virginia gentleman of the "old school," but it did not. He we shall be obliged to begin treating her followed up the offender and gave him offender turned upon him and gave him genteel thrashing.

This little story came to mind when we read the text of the terms of peace which this movement to boycott American up a splendid fight and brought the Russian bear to his knees. The bear knew that he was whipped, and showed willingness to make terms, but Japan may pursue him too hard; she may drive alm into a corner, and he may, in his desperation and exasperation, turn upon her and sink his claws into her vitals,

Reports are that the Russian public are indignant at the exactions which Japan has demanded, and if there be no concession it is probable that the Russians will rally around the Czar and give him that support which they failed to give during the war, which failure was largely responsible for the Czar's reverses. Japan nay learn that in following an advan tage too hard, it is possible for a nation, as it is for an individual, to overleap itself. We commend the little story which we have related to the Mikado and his pienipotentiaries.

#### Swanson's Vindication.

Several days ago Mr. Crandall Mackey, Commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria ounty, published in a Roanoke paper a lengthy communication, in which he un dertook to show that Congressman Claude A swanson was mixed up in the postal scandals.

Mr. Swanson then gave to The Times-Dispatch a statement, in which he took up each one of the charges and frankly nswered them and completely disposed of them to the satisfaction of all fair

Mr. Mackey then appeared in print with more serious charges. He quoted a distinguished Virginia judge as having same that if the people of Virginia knew Mr. Swanson's moral character they would never support him for office. It turned but candor compels the confession that

out that the man referred to was Judge he had over made such a remark about Mr. Swanson, and took occasion to speak

of him in terms of praise. The other charge was that Congress man John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democratic minority in the House, said that he removed Mr. Swanson from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, because he did not regard him as an honest man.

Mr. Williams now denies positively that he ever made such a remark, and explains that he removed Mr. Swanson from that Committee simply because he already occupied a place on the Ways and Means Committee, and that he did not think it proper for two such honors to go to

one man. That effectually disposes of concerned, he may be well content to rest upon his vindication, which is complete, But Mr. Mackey cannot let the matter rest where it is. He must tell upon whose authority these planderous statements were made, and why he circulated them. Such a frank statement is due to himself, to the other candidate, and to the

# That Suppressed Grand Jury

Report. Our afternoon contemporary seems to have gotten some inkling in regard to the suppressed report of the minority of the porary an honorable and prosperous ca- grand jury. Some discussion has been going on as to the right of these three gentlemen to make the report which they presented to Judge Witt. We cannot see how there can be room for question upon the subject. Let us assume that what the News Leader stated was the substance of their report is correct, What would it amount to?

Their report was equivalent to informing the court that in the course of the investigation by the grand jury facts had come to the knowledge of the lurors which made it the duty of the court to remove the present electoral board and appoint another. Now why should these three gentlemen be debarred from the right to do this any more than any other three citizens could be debarred from the right to do it? The difference in the two cases is this and only this. Any three citizens might go to Judge Witt and inform him of facts within their knowledge that would have made it his onth to them and they would make their statement to him under the penalties of something should be done for their bene- perjury, but three grand jurors may communicate the same information to him under the responsibility and sanction of their position as grand jurors without any affidavit. There is the difference and the whole difference between the two cases. As any three citizens might well go before Judge Witt and give this information under their oath, the three grand jurors, having all the rights of citizens, may give it, but in their case no oath is required, their oath as grand jurors being the sanction for their act. An erroneous idea has got into the

public mind about the matter of secrec in the grand jury proceedings. Whilst prominence. His plan is first to get pos- the grand jury is taking testimony and deliberating, there must be no publication of anything pertaining to their proceedings, because the whole ends of jus-tice may be defeated. If such a thing were done, the thieves and murderers would get information of what is in progress, and they may send witnesses before the grand jury, which will prevent the grand jury finding indictments agains them, or may escape, but when the grand jury's deliberations are over and they are discharged, the principle has no application. The case is ended. grand jury is dead. It is absolutely essential that there should have been secreey while the grand jury was performing its functions. There is no greater reason that there should be secrecy thereafter than there is in respect to any other matter. One element of the secrecy requirement which exists in many other places does not exist in Virginia, In many other places the oath of the grand jury binds them to secreey, and is not very easy to say when the obligation of that oath terminates, but the both for the grand tury prescribed by the Virginia statute makes no mention of secrecy. A juror is not sworn to secrecy in Virginia. This matter has been before the Virginia Court of Appeals, and it has had occasion to declare the principles which govern the subject. The case referred to is Little against the Commonwealth, 25 Grattan, 921. In that case a witness appeared against the accused and gave a certain version of the affair. Another witness was called to contradict his statement by showing that the version that he gave of the affair to the grand jury was entirely different. The point was made that this witness could not disclose what had taken place in the grand jury room, because its proceedings were secret. The Court of Appeals of Virginia held that when the purposes o justice required that the proceedings before a dead jury should be brought out hey might be brought out, and the witness was allowed to tell what had been said before the grand jury. It has been our purpose to make two points; First-That the report should have been

received as information that the court should accept from anyone, whether grand juror or not.

Second-That there is a great deal of nisconception about the secrecy idea The secrecy is to protect the proceedings of the grand jury whilst it is in its delib erations, but when the grand jury is dead, the reason for secreey is ended, and it the interests of justice demand that their proceedings shall be known, then they must be disclosed. ----

### Mothers More Barbarous.

In a lecture before his class in anthropology, Professor Frederick Star, of the University of Chicago, said: "I was brought up by my mother, but if I had been brought up by my father instead, I would not have been so barbarous."

This will doubtless give offense to many good mothers and to matny loyal sons,

there is much philosophy and truth in to question, that gentleman denied that has been made a barbarian by a indulway, lets him trample upon her rights and the rights of other members of the family until he thinks that nobody has any rights except himself. And this

begets unbearable selfishness. The first lesson which every should be taught is the lesson of obedience, and ideldentally the lesson of consideration for the rights and feelings of others, for these lie at the very basis of true religion and true democracy.

The indulgent mother who fails to instil these lessons into her boy, by persuasion, and emphasized with a generout application of her slipper necessary, is doing him and society eruel wrong, for she is bringing up a bar barian. It is not "motherly" for her to That effectually disposes of all the let the boy impose upon her, for this is charges, and so far as Mr. Swanson is but encouraging him to impose upon others. She cannot in reason expect him to treat others better than he tieats the woman who gave him birth. It is not "motherly" for her to permit him to make himself generally disagreeable in the household, for she cannot in reason expeet him to behave better in company than ie behaves at home, and when she takes him out on a visit, he is sure to mortify her, lif he does not cause a breach of the peace. Many a mother's summer outing has been completely spoilt by a spoilt child.

We do not mean to lecture the indulgent mothers; we are appealing for the boys. Every boy is by nature a barbarian It is the duty of his mother to civilize him and train him in such a way as to make of him a good citizen and a useful and agreeable member of society.

#### "Marah."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"And when they came to Marah they could not drink the waters of Marah for they were bitter. • • • And the people maranged against Mass saving. or they were litter. • • • And the peo-ple murmured against Moses, saying; What shall we drink? And he cried unto the Lord."—Ex. xv:23,25. God had divided the Red Sea for His

people, yet he suffered-nay He led them into places where there was no water to divide. For their sakes, He had destroyed Pharoah and his nost, with his royal charlots, his chosen captains, and yet now He allowed them to suffer the anguish o

It is especially to be noted that the children of Israel were marching along the very rond which God had pointed out, and yet in that march they came upon these bitter waters. Is it not often so in our own life?

The field of duty is the field of danger; yet amid all its perils God is with us, and directing each step of the way. long as we have in Him the well of life, what matter if the water elsewhere be

"The people murmured against Moses," So the greatest services of life are soon forgotten. Instead of trusting they turned upon him, and treated him as incapable, if not treacherous, Where was the memory of the overthrow of Pharoah only two brief months before? Yet the people now whimpered like fretful children, instead of bearing their trial with the fortitude of men-the hope of gaints.

So soon do we forget the great service which have been rendered us by our leaders. There was the statesman and leader of Israel, yet see how he treated when he came upon conditions over which he had no personal controll It is thus we often deal with our patriots, our teachers and our friends. So long as they say what we want them to sny, we applaud, but when they attemp to lead us into unwonted tracks, if they do but suggest that there are some truth we have not yet mastered, the proba bility is, we shall in one hour forget al their solicitude and kindness in the nast and treat as enemies the men who have been for years our wisest and gentliest friends.

"Moses orled unto the Lord." So magnanimous prayer is better than official resignation. Think what Moses might have said under these circum stances! With what just indignation he might have answered the murmuring nob! "Am I God, that I can create wells in the desert? Are we not moving under the express command of heaven? Do I drink at a secret well of pure, sweet water, and leave you to be polsoned by waters that are bitter?"

Instead of speaking thus, what did Moses do? "He cried unto the Lord." The question was not between Moses and Israel; it was between Moses and the the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and hence to the Almighty Jehovah Moses directed his appeal.

If the chief relations of life subsisted wholly between the human parties concerned, there might be a ready way of escaping from difficulty and vexation, Such, however, is not the fact. The relation of parent and child, of pastor and

# "Only a Cough"

If neglected may become and lead to bronchial aliments or consumption. Dr David's Cough Syrup is a cold and cough nipper, it is no experiment, it has been tried and tested by thousands of sufferers and never found wanting, when taken for old coughs, new coughs, night coughs and all forms of bronchial affections. It is a cough syrup that is used by hundreds of families exclusively. Sold everywhere,

# Large Bottle 25c

OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO.,

Richmond, - Virginia.

and friend, of strong and weak, is not complete in itself; it has a religious basts and involves personal responsibility,

What, then, are we to do when assalled by murmuring and distrust from those who are under bur care? We are not to take the high and mighty plan of standing on our so-called dignity; we are not at liberty to enter the charlot of our own proud indignation, that we may whirt away into quieter regions. We must take the case to Him who is our Lord and Master, spread it in all its details before Him, and wait the indication of His will. Parent, instead of abandoning the over-

sight of your children, pray for them. Pastors, instead of resigning your official position, pray for those who despitefully use you

Friends, instead of clamor and estrange ment, pray for patience and sweet charity And all of you who in any wise see: to defend the weak or lend the blind or teach the ignorant, instead of being driver off by their unreasonable murmurings and demands, renew your patience and your trength by waiting upon God.

Alderman A. Beirae Blair that in a recent article we linked annexation and the election frauds together and thereby, as he took it, brought members of the Council and Board of Aldermen into unpleasant association with election thieves. This was a mere coincidence. These two questions of intense local interest were uppermost in the public mind, and we treated them in one article. Of course, no offensive asso clation was intended.

The announcement that poor Paul Jone is not going to be buried till next spring makes us think that we've taken a good many liberties with the old sen dog's obsequies, anyway. After all, we interfered in what was strictly his own fu neral.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay has proved that a person can be elected to office on a platform principally planked with plan for higher taxation. It takes a woman to rush in where timid men fear to tread.

Togo's salary is \$3,000, as against Roestvensky's \$55,000. The comment upon these statistics seems to be that Russian was the more expensive man of the two, but that Togo carned the most. Most people will agree with President

to be lenient with the beef trust. It is certainly very hard to be lenient with some of the beef. Governor Carter, of Hawaii, says that the administrative troubles out there

Roosevelt in believing that we ought not

have all been his own fault. Governo ought to know. Expert bluffing by Mr. Komura may prevent the public from ever knowing just what is Japan's real "frreducible

Tidings from Portsmouth indicate that Rojestvensky may be compelled to wallop Togo a few times more.

The button trust, just sold out under bankruptcy, may be said to have come entirely unbuttoned.

### Turn On the Light.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-Your splendid editorial, "Turn On
the Light," which appeared in this morning's paper, was well written, and expresses the wish of all save those who are in the "ring."
SUBSCRIBER WHO VOTED IN THE
"INCUBATOR PRECING" (THIRI

MONROE). Richmond, Va.

### Not a Candidate.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—It has just been called to my attention that an article appeared in your paper on the 10th instant stating that I am "independent candidate for floater delegate from the countles of Hanover and King William, against W. A. Willeroy and O. G. Gwathmey, subject to the and King William, against W. A. Willeroy and O. O. Gwathmey, subject to the Democratic primary." I wish to deny this statement, and to state that I have no intention of being a candidate for the above office; and, further, to sinte that I fall to see by what manner or means I could run independently in a Democratic primary.

Respectfully, GEO. E. HAW. Richmond, Va., August 11, 1905.

#### Turn On the Light.

Remond, Va., August H., 1800.

Turn On the Light.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Fermit me to commend heartily your editorial of this morning, captioned "Turn on the Light." It appears not in the Light of the special grand fury three and made an arrogant attempt to suppress them. No condemnatory criticism of Judge Witt can be made. He did exactly the correct thing as the matter came bfore him. But this does not, cannot end it.

It is the five that I de expecial grand in the good in the guilty and to exhonerate the right-doer and the immorent. I give the whole eight credit for their patience, industry and hard works of the morning of the down the conduct of the cover any one of Judemn the conduct of the cover any one of Judemn the conduct of the cover any one of Judemn the conduct of the cover any one of Judemn the conduct of the cover any one of Judemn the conduct of the cover and the first patience, industry and hard works of any one of Judemn the conduct of the cover and the first patience, industry and hard works of the grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a special grand down upon the three, and by a grant down upon the three, and by a grant down upon the court; and the matters that the eight and own the grant down upon the court and the matters that the eight and own the grant down upon the court and the proposed in the grant down upon the court and the pre

church, of master and servant, of friend | condemn the persists t courage of the or captain curves explains. It's in reported to have said in effect that this
special grand jury, by heating testimeny
on both sides, has metamorphosed itself
into a court of judges of what matters
should be reported to and want withlield from the court of judge Witt, libs
setting aside the full mandates of judge
Witt's instructions to them when he
committed to them the task sat before
them.

committed to them the task set before them.

Have not these five, then, set taemselves before this community as partisan judges, above the specific instructions of the court, viz., that "you give this matter your earnest attention and fullest investigation, so that you may report not only when and where fraud has been committed, but also what officers have faithfully discharged their duties"? Does such a list of faithful officers appear in the jury report which the five say was unanimous? Ontil otherwise is shown, I shall, for one at least, rather hear what these three quiet, coolinaded, determined, unperturbed, discreptived have to say on their own account braded, determined, unperturbed, discreed three have to say on their own account than be left to what now seems to be a partial and purtisan report of the five. I disclaim any desire or intention to say a disparaging word of any of these sentlemen, whose sincerity of purpose I highly respect, but they have withheld from one, a citizen, matters which I thing and feel that I have a right to be made acquainted with; and I am seeking in all this to candidly tell them so.

Turn on the lights, the full daylight, and let us, as good men, discard altogether the dark lanters, not only in the primaries, the general elections, but also in the rooms of our "special grand jur. 61."

W. B. ROBINS. Richmond, Va., August 12th.

# A Bridge Appropriation.

Editor of The Times-Dispatchi Sir,-I notice in The Times-Dispatch of yesterday the reappointment of Mr. W. R. Dannavant as overseer of roads in Amelia county, and a direction to him by the Board of Supervisors to confer with the county of Cumberland for an equa share of cost of crection of an iron bridge share of cost of creetion of an row broke to span the Appointatiox River about mid-way between Stony Point Mills and Clement Town Mills, At these two points in the rives, about seven and one-half miles apart, are already modern from bridges connecting the counties of Amelia, Cumberland and Powhatan.

The proposal to build this new bridge at a cost of about \$1,550 to Amelia coun-

at a cost of about \$1,50 to America country strikes the average man with surprise. What motives of public policy or utility have moved our board of supervisors or warped their judgments, one is at a loss to conceive. How the mening at a loss to conceive. How the mening the strike warped to the strike the strike warped to the strike the str bers of the board have from a due regard to an economic use of the county money and been induced to lend a favorable ear to this unneeded and wasteful expenditure of it puzzles conjecture, and it is to be hoped when Mr. Dunnavant meets in conference the representatives of Cumberland he will find them to be not so pliant to the wishes of some four or five men, who alone get a real convenience and benefit from the new bridge, which our board has already acted favorably upon. As said before, two iron bridges already span the Appomattox River, respectively, at Clement Town and Stony Point. These bridges are not over seven miles and a from a due regard to an economic use o Clement Town and Stony Point. These bridges are not over seven miles and a half or eight miles apart, and are ample for all truval and traffic between Amelia bridges are not over seven miles and a half or eight miles apart, and are ample for all travel and traffic between Amelia and Cumberland. So soon as one is three or four miles distant from the site of the proposed new bridge, it is a mæter of little moment or distance, whether he crosses at either one of the three iron bridges. But to the three or four men, chiefly of all to Mr. Winston Fowlkes, the new bridge will be a great convenience, putting the little village of Sunnyside, in Cumberland, four or five miles nearer to him. There is no doubt of its utility to him and a very few others living near him. But to the public generally, it will be, outside of these few of no sort of service, since they already have ample accommodation in the iron bridges, three and one-half miles below and three and one-half miles above the proposed bridge. Now, if these be facts, and I believe they are, what is the rule that should obtain in such cases? Manifestly the same that governs for the establishment of new roads. If the road is not needed by the public, but is needed by one or a few individuals, the road is established, but not at the public expense. It is established but only those pay for it who are clamoring for it and for whose benefit it is. There is no objection to the board of supervisors adding Mr. Fowlkes to a conference with the authorities of Cumberland by instructing Mr. Dunnayant to see them, but when the question of who is to foot the bill for this \$1,550, it becomes another matter, and Mr. Fowlkes should be required to do so himself, together with the few interested like himself in the proportion of their respective interests in going over to Sunnyside. This is a plain and simple proposition of right and justice, and how it is that our board in Amelia did not see it at the first impression this way, is a mystery. Extend the rule of putting up an iron bridge every three, and one-half miles on the Appomattox River at the urgency of three of four men who live upon its banks, as is this case, and where would we for all travel and traffic between

It is to be hoped that our beard may yet be brought to see the project in this light and rescind its action, or that the authorities of Cumberland will see the milk in the cocoanut and promptly say to the few gentlemens who are pushing the new bridge.

Millions, gentlemen, for the public, but not a cent for the Individual.